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OCT 26 1999

MS. ELDREDGE: Thank you. I'm Maureen

ESQUIRE DEPOSITION SERVICES

	1	Eldredge. I'm program director for the Alliance of Nuclear 2
1	Ac	countability. There is so many flaws in the EIS. I could 3
	be	here for several days. I will try to hit the high points 4
	or	I suppose the low points. The Yucca Mountain site
2	5 1	unsuitable geological repository fails to address some of the
	6	more serious problems. In fact, it was clear Yucca Mountain
	7	would fail to meet current standards as set by the EPA.
	8	So, Congress required new, less stringent
	9	standards. This is a clear example of defining away a
3	10	problem rather than seeking a new solution. EIS does not
	11	adequately discuss this and should be more forthright about
	12	the failure of Yucca Mountain as a repository site as rather
	13	than attempting to alter, obscure the facts that support the
	14	alternative.
	15	I can only assume even gross incompetence or
1 continued 4	16	clear intent to bias the results for some of the incredible
	17	examples of negligence in producing this document, and I
	18	think the drafters should be embarrassed. The no action
	19	alternatives are ridiculous. They don't pass any muster of
	20	reasonableness. They were clearly chosen to slant the
	21	results. Who could actually expect that we could leave 22
	nuc	lear waste at reactor sites for 10,000 years or more

2 not do any control and limit decay. That's ridiculous. The 3 population estimates for Nye County going out only to 2001 is 4 unconscionable. 5 Every federal agency does population 6 statistics that go well beyond the two-year time horizon. 7 It's embarrassing to have a federal document paid for by	4 continued	1 grossly estimated that we could leave it for 100 years and		
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7 16 DOE make estimates of radiation leakage or how containers	7	5 have not yet been constructed or tested. Therefore, how can		
		6 DOE make estimates of radiation leakage or how containers		

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equipment and funding that would be needed. These elements

would leak during an accident? They cannot. DOE assumption

Additionally, the DOE does not address

that accidents would not occur is entirely unreasonable.

22 are crucial to any expectation of an adequate response or ESQUIRE DEPOSITION SERVICES

emergency response along the route, including training

		1 estimates of risk. Without such equipment and training,
8 continued	1 2	fatalities would increase greatly among first responders and
	3	others, and those should be factored in. Finally, the DEIS 4
	do	es not consider property values. In the consequences of
9	5	its court cases in New Mexico have shown property along waste
	6	transportation routes decreases in value. This needs to be
	7	examined for Nevada as well.
	8	It should recognize that irradiated nuclear
	9	fuel would be much less reactive if it was not shipped until
10	10	it was 50 years old. It should include as an alternative
	11	waiting 50 years, keeping waste out of reactor sites and then
	12	shipping. It should require as part of the preferred
	13	alternative the shipping container be subject to full scale
	14	testing and revised facilities and injury estimates
	15	accordingly once they have results of that testing.
	16	Each estimate should be escorted with
·	17	trained and equipped emergency responders to address any
	18	accidents and lessen the risk of sabotage and costs for that
9 continued	19	should be included. Finally, EIS should obtain estimates of
	20	loss of property values along the likely shipping routes
11	21	which gets to the points of identifying national routes. How
	22	can people effectively comment? I don't agree with Senator

11	
continue	ed

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- 1 Bryan. DEIS should include the national routes. Everyone
 - 2 knows pretty much what they are. Let's put them on paper.
- The ground water from the site currently is
 - 4 used for agriculture in the regions. DEIS does not fully
 - 5 address consequences of contamination of the ground water and
 - 6 its impact on regional uses. It also incorrectly assumes
 - 7 dilution will reduce the consequence of radiation and that
 - 8 will be an acceptable way to reduce concentration. Given the
 - 9 longevity of the container and the mountain barrier has not
 - 10 been determined, assumptions of contamination are premature
 - 11 at best and woefully under estimated at worst.
 - The EIS has only covered a span of 10,000
 - 13 years when DOE's own data indicates that the maximum release
 - 14 will occur about 300,000 years after the wastes are buried.
 - 15 DOE has moved from a position that the mountain will contain
 - 16 the waste to the position that the containers and engineered
 - 17 barriers are the primary waste barrier.
 - MR. LAWSON: 30 seconds, please.
 - 19 MS. ELDREDGE: EIS should be reissued to

1 continued

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- 20 speak to Yucca Mountain cannot meet current radioactive release
- 21 standards DOE is relying on in a yet to be designed
- 22 container. Additional, facilities from the 300,000 year time

- 1 frame should be estimated. And the standard for repository
- 2 must be met at the site, not in the off site location.
- In conclusion, EIS is fundamentally flawed.
- 4 It fails to address key concerns, and it draws the incorrect
- 5 conclusion from the available evidence. It should be revised
- 6 to include storing waste safely as possible at existing sites
- 7 or in close proximity as an alternative in a reasonable
- 8 manner to the unrealistic and no action alternative currently
- 9 listed.
- 10 MR. LAWSON: Thank you very much. I would
- 11 like to -- it's been brought to my attention that there is
- 12 another commissioner here. This one from Michigan who is 13 scheduled at 12:50, which is just about now, and he has a
- 14 plane to make. I'm just wondering if Dennis Nester and Chad
- 15 Cowan would mind if Commissioner John Strand moved ahead.